

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *CITHAREXYLUM*. XV

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For a detailed explanation of the herbarium acronyms employed in this paper and in all previous papers by me on this or other genera in this journal since 1932, see my Sixth Summary (1980), pages 463 to 468.

*CITHAREXYLUM* B. Juss.

Additional & emended bibliography: P. Br. in Sloane, Civil Nat. Hist. Jamaic., ed. 2, imp. 1, 264--265, pl. 28, fig. 2. 1789; D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 3: 371, 372, & 614--615. 1843; Gay, Hist. Fisc. Chile Bot. 5: 21 & 33--35. 1849; A. L. Juss. in Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 13: 185. 1849; Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. 1 (2): 1860 (1874), 2 (1): 25 (1874), and 2 (2): 1569, 1570, & 1583. 1874; F. Phil., Cat. Pl. Vasc. Chil. 219. 1881; Balf. f., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 12: 91. 1884; F. Phil., Journ. Bot. Lond. 32: 202--211. 1884; Balf. f., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 31: [Bot. Socotra] 234 & 417. 1888; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): [381]. 1897; Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 2, 178 & 201 (1898) and ed. 3, 187 & 219. 1903; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 2, 307 & 604. 1903; Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 4, 189 & 222 (1904) and ed. 5, 192 & 228. 1907; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 3, 315 & 621. 1908; Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 6, 198 & 234. 1909; Reiche, Estud. Crit. Fl. Chile 5: 282 & 306. 1907; Gilg in Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 7, 314 & 364. 1912; C. K. Schneid., Illustr. Handb. Laubholz. 2: 590. 1912; Fedde & Schust., Justs Bot. Jahresber. 39 (2): 319 (1913) and 40 (2): 334. 1915; Fedde, Justs Bot. Jahresber. 39 (2): 1346. 1916; Nienburg, Justs Bot. Jahresber. 39 (2): 1051. 1916; Rivera, atte, Estud. Fl. Bosque Fray Jorge 17. 1917; H. Hallier, Meded. Rijks Herb. Leid. 37: 22--23. 1918; Gilg in Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 8, 318 & 371. 1919; Haines, Bot. Bihar Orissa, ed. 1, 4: 704 & 708. 1922; Gilg in Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 9 & 10, 339 & 395. 1924; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 5, 147 & 678. 1925; Knuth, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih. 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 605. 1927; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 50, 60, & 80. 1929; F. Phil., Bol. Mus. Nac. Chile 13: 105. 1930; Diels in Engl., Syllab. Pflanzenfam., ed. 11, 339 & 393. 1936; Savage, Cat. Linn. Herb. Lond. 107 & 222. 1945; Metcalfe & Chalk, Anat. Dicot. 2: 1031--1033, 1035--1037, 1040, & 1041. 1950; Lawrence, Taxon. Vasc. Pl., imp. 1, 687. 1951; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 6, 147 & 678. 1951; Perez-Arbelaez, Pl. Util. Colomb., ed. 2, 741. 1956; Sorauer, Handb. Pflanzenkrank. 5 (2): 337. 1956; Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 280, 298--301, & 530--531, fig. 129. 1957; Mold., Phytologia 5: 24, 95, & 509. 1957; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 2, 431. 1958; Haines, Bot. Bihar Orissa, ed. 2, 2: 738 & 742--743. 1961; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 3, 431. 1963; Neal, In Gard.

Hawaii, ed. 2, 720, 721, & 725--726. 1965; Gonzalez Quintero, Palaeoecolog. 3: 1--185. 1969; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 44 & 352. 1970; Lawrence, Taxon. Vasc. Pl., imp. 2, 687. 1971; Mukhopadhyay, Pollen Morph. Verb. [thesis]. 1971; Pierre-Noel, Nom. Polyglot. Pl. Hait. 470. 1971; P. Br. in Sloane, Civil Nat. Hist. Jamaic., ed. 2, imp. 2, 264--265, pl. 28, fig. 2. 1972; D. Powell, Bull. Inst. Jam. Sci. 15 (2): 417, 419, & 422. 1973; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. Tech. 12 (2): 32. 1973; Napp-Zinn, Anat. Blatt. A (1): 233, 383, & 418. 1974; L. H. & E. Z. Bailey, Hortus Third 275, 1149, & 1150. 1976; Dumont, Phytologia 68: 250. 1976; Little, Rare Trop. Trees S. Fla. [U. S. Dept. Agr. Conserv. Res. Rep. 20]: 19. 1976; Little, Atl. U. S. Trees 3: 3, 6, 9, & 12, maps 45 N & 45 SW. 1976; Mold., Biol. Abstr. 61: 4888. 1976; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. Tech. 13:60 & 328. 1976; Woodbury & Little, U. S. Dept. Agr. For. Serv. Res. Paper ITF-19: 9 & 23. 1976; Batson, Gen. East. Pl. 146, 147, & 189. 1977; Clay & Hubbard, Haw. Gard. Trop. Shrubs 185 & 288. 1977; Anon., Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew Lib. Curr. Awaren. 9: 23. 1978; Carauta, Araujo, Vianna, & Oliveira, Bradea 2: 305. 1978; Fournet, Fl. Illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1391 & 1404--1406, fig. 668 & 669. 1978; Heathcote in Haywood, Flow. Pl. World 237. 1978; Little, Atlas U. S. Trees 5 [U. S. Dept. Agr. For. Serv. Misc. Publ. 1361]: 12, map 182. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 486--492 & 506 (1978) and 41: 62--74 & 105--122. 1978; Mound & Halsey, Whitefly World 78, 229, 242, 244, 305, & 308. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 40, 41, 45, 47, 50--52, & 57. 1978; Reitz, Klein, & Reis, Proj. Madeira S. Catar. 42 & 267--272, pl. 83--85. 1978; R. F. Sm., Act. Bot. Venez. 13: 193, 205, & 264, fig. 153. 1978; Steyerl. & Huber, Fl. Avila 111, 864, [865], & 868, fig. 301C. 1978; Anon., Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew Lib. Curr. A-waren. 2: 29. 1979; Dombrowski & Neto, Inform. Pesq. 3 (21): 80 & 81. 1979; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 88, 90, & 91. 1979; Holm, Pancho, Herberger, & Plucknett, Geogr. Atlas World Weeds 89. 1979; Kummrow, Bol. Mus. Bot. Munic. 38: 14. 1979; Lewalle & Lakhmiri, Arb. Ornament. Maroc. 1: [13]. 1979; López-Palacios, Re-vist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 18. 1979; Milz & Rimpler, Zeit-schr. Naturforsch. Wiesb. 34C: [319] & 323--325. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 41: 505 (1979), 43: 275, 303, 304, 311, 312, 316--318, 321, 502, & 510 (1979), and 44: 124, 136, & 507. 1979; Rizzini, Trat. Fitogeog. Bras. 2: 258. 1979; Rogerson, Becker, Long, & Prince, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 106: 62 & 154. 1979; Troncoso in Burkart, Fl. Ilustr. Entre Rios 5: 230, 231, & 288--291, fig. 137. 1979; Avery & Loope, S. Fla. Res. Cent. Rep. T.574: 33. 1980; Byrne, Atoll Res. Bull. 240: 199. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 45: 40, 43, & 505 (1980) and 46: 27, 42, & 506. 1980; Øllgaard & Balslev, Rep. Bot. Inst. Univ. Aarhus 4: 130. 1980.

Mound & Halsey (1978) report members of this genus as host to the whiteflies, *Aleurodiscus capianga* Bondar, *Aleurotrachelus trachoides* (Back) Quaint. & Bak., *Hexaleurodicus* sp., and *Paralyrodes urichii* Quaint. & Bak.

The Baileys (1976) assert that species of *Citharexylum* are

"Planted out of door in the South [of the U.S.A.] and California. They have the appearance of wild cherry trees, and are seen frequently in warm countries.

The *Madison, Plowman, Kennedy, & Bosse 4816*, distributed as a species of *Citharexylum*, actually is *Cornutia microcalycina* Pavon & Mold.

*CITHAREXYLUM AFFINE* D. Don

Additional & emended bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 14 & 58. 1948; Mold., Phytologia 40: 488 (1978) and 41: 69. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 90. 1979.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant in matorral and on hillsides, referring to it as a shrub, 4 m. tall. Ventura refers to it both as "rare" and "abundant" (in different localities) and records the vernacular name, "palo pegativo". The corollas on his *no. 1015* are said to have been "whitish", while those on his *no. 12752* were "yellowish".

Material of *C. affine* has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *C. hidalgense* Mold. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the two collections cited below may prove on further examination to represent the very closely related *C. mexicanum* Mold.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: *Ventura A. 1015* (N), *12752* (N).

*CITHAREXYLUM ALBICAULE* Turcz.

Additional & emended bibliography: Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 299. 1957; Mold., Phytologia 40: 488. 1978.

*CITHAREXYLUM ALTAMIRANUM* Greenm.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 488 (1978) and 41: 114. 1978.

*CITHAREXYLUM AMAZONICUM* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 31: 338. 1975; Rizzini, Trat. Fitogeog. Bras. 2: 258. 1979.

*CITHAREXYLUM ARGUTEDENTATUM* Mold.

Additional & emended bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 32 & 43--44. 1948; Mold., Phytologia 40: 489. 1978.

*CITHAREXYLUM BERLANDIERI* B. L. Robinson

Additional bibliography: L. H. & E. Z. Bailey, Hortus Third 275. 1976; Little, Atl. U. S. Trees 3: 6 & 9, maps 45 45 N & 45 SW. 1976; Mold., Phytologia 40: 489 (1978) and 41: 68. 1978.

The Baileys (1976) describe this species as a "Shrub or tree, to 30 ft.; lvs. oblong to ovate or rhombic, to 3 in. long, mostly entire, rarely coarsely toothed; racemes short; fls. white". Recent collectors describe it as a shrub, 2--6 m. tall, the stems square, the fruit red, turning brownish-blue or black, and have found it growing in "woods of various trees", in "matorral en cañada", and in potreros, at altitudes of 115--200 m., flowering in March, June, and September.

[to be continued]